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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Conditions of the District

AND

HOUSING REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

BY

JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Mansfield.



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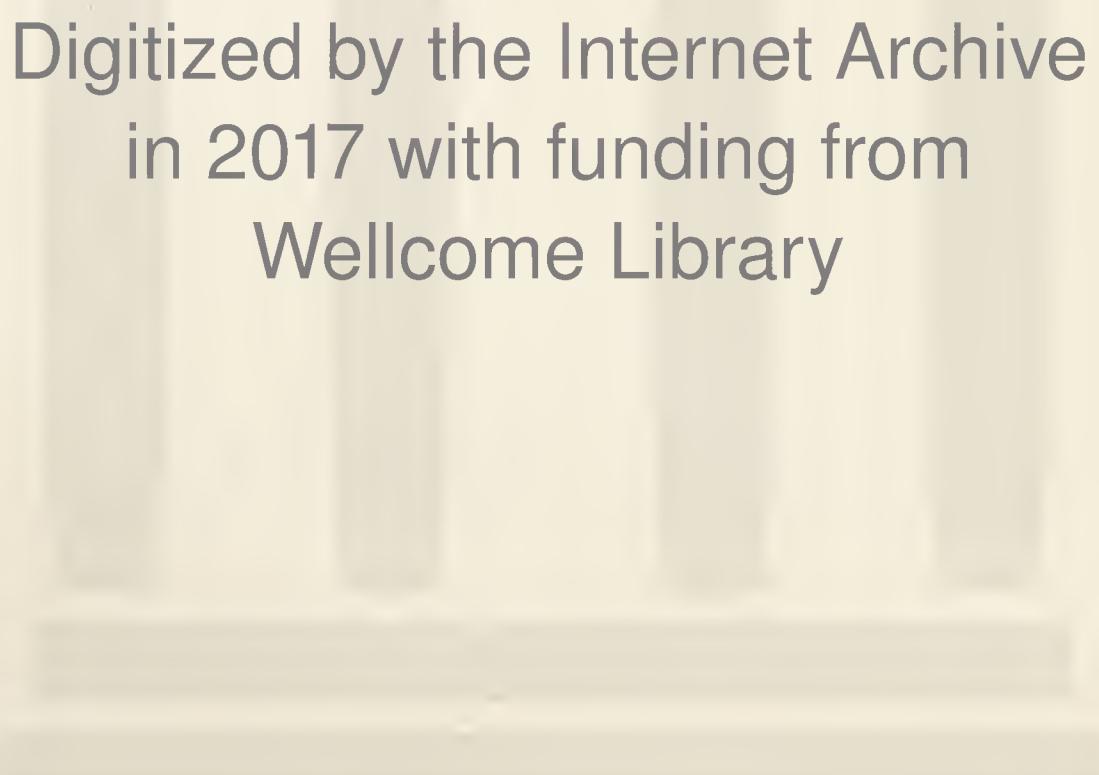
BY

JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

MANSFIELD.

W. H. LEE & SONS, STOCKWELL GATE



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Health Committee.

(AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR I. E. PICKARD.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(MRS. COUNCILLOR M. E. MARRIOTT).

Aldermen :

J. A. BECK, J.P.

J. MARRIOTT, J.P.

T. KNAPTON.

MRS. E. E. WAINWRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors :

C. DAVEY

T. PEMBLETON.

F. P. HURT.

G. PRITCHARD.

G. McCALLUM-CHERRY

W. B. SPENCER.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	BERNARD ALLMAN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Assistant Inspectors</i>	HERBERT ALLSOP, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
	W.M. T. GLASSBROOK, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Senior Health Visitor</i>	MRS. H. A. WILLIAMS, 3 years' General Training, C.M.B. Cert.
<i>Health Visitors</i>	MISS E. E. WILDEN, General Training Cert., C.M.B. and Health Visitor Cert.
	MISS E. M. WILLIAMS, General Training C.M.B. and Health Visitor Cert.
<i>Municipal Midwives (8)</i>	MISS A. BERRIDGE, General Training, C.M.B. Cert.
Commenced duties	MISS D. BROWN, General Training, C.M.B. Cert.
1st August, 1937.	MRS. J. CALVER, General Training, C.M.B. Cert.
	MRS. C. HACKETT, C.M.B. Cert.
	MRS. M. L. SAXTON, C.M.B. Cert.
	MISS A. THORPE, General Training, C.M.B. Cert.
	MISS E. A. WARD, General Training, C.M.B. Cert.
	MRS. M. A. WILSON, C.M.B. Cert.

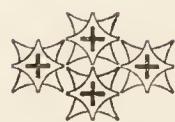
*Chief Clerk and
Bacteriological Assistant* E. V. HARDWICK.

Clerks MISS M. L. BETTISON, in connection
with Maternity & Child Welfare work

MISS A. J. MELLORS, commenced duty
on 16th August, 1937.

Disinfecto... GEORGE PLOUGHMAN.

Ambulance Driver ARTHUR BOOTH.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
EXCHANGE ROW,
MANSFIELD.

June, 1938.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my 17th Annual Report dealing with the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough during the year 1937.

This is an "Ordinary," not a "Survey" Report, and the information contained in it is as set out in the Ministry's Circular.

This Report will contain a summary of the work done in connection with the new Municipal Midwifery Service. Eight full-time Midwives were appointed under the Midwives Act, 1936, to act as Midwives and as Maternity nurses within the Borough. They commenced duty on 1st August, 1937.

I gratefully acknowledge the ready help and co-operation of my Staff throughout the year.

Your support in all matters affecting the health conditions of the Borough have been much appreciated.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES E. WILSON.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1.—General Statistics.....

Area in acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7009,
Population (Census 1931)....	....	....	....	....	....	46,068
Population (estimated mid-year 1937) ....	....	....	....	....	....	47,080
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) ....	....	....	....	....	....	13,400
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	£281,029
Sum represented by a penny rate	....	....	....	....	....	£1,055

Social Conditions.

The chief industry in the district is Coal Mining, Mansfield being on the edge of the great Nottinghamshire Coalfield.

There are as well several other industries in the Borough which provide employment for male and female workers.

The chief of these are :—Boot and Shoe Factories, Cotton Doubling, Hosiery Manufacture, Foundries and Engineering Works, Tin Box making and Wireless Manufacture.

State of Unemployment.

The number of totally unemployed has again shown a decrease during the year. On the whole the industrial position has been the best experienced for some years and there seems every prospect of the improvement being maintained.

Juvenile female labour has been completely absorbed during the year by the industrial activity in the town.

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics—Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

		Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	....	340	319	659
Illegitimate	....	13	12	25
		—	—	—
Totals	....	353	331	684
		—	—	—
Birth-rate	14.5	per 1,000 population.		<u>46</u>
				<u>725</u>

STILLBIRTHS.

		Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	....	20	19	39
Illegitimate	....	1	1	2
		—	—	—
Totals	....	21	20	41
		—	—	—

Still-birth rate 0.87 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS.

		Males	Females	Totals
Deaths	....	250	194	444
Death-rate	9.4	per 1,000 population.		

INFANT DEATHS.

		Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	....	28	27	55
Illegitimate	....	—	1	1
		—	—	—
Totals	....	28	28	56
		—	—	—

Infantile Mortality Rate 81.8 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality rate 83.4 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate—40.0

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still births)
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	3	4.13
(b) From other Puerperal causes	—	—

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	Nil
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	1
(c) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	....	7

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

The "Natural Increase," that is to say, the excess of Births over Deaths amounted to 240. This figure is also a better one than that of last year's statistics.

Our Birth-rate and general Death-rate compare favourably with those of England and Wales, but the Infantile Mortality rate is in excess of that of the Country as a whole.

		England & Wales.	Mansfield.
Birth-rate	....	14.9	14.5
General Death-rate	....	12.4	9.4
Infantile Mortality	....	58.0	81.8

In connection with these Statistics, Tables I, III, IV and V, should be read.

The principal causes of death are shown in order of frequency in the following Table :—

Cause.	Number	Mortality rate
		per 1,000.
Heart Disease	95	2.02
Cancer	45	.95
Congenital Debility	33	.70
Cerebral Haemorrhage	31	.65
Accidents and Violence	26	.55
Pneumonia	24	.50
Tuberculosis (all forms)	23	.48
Influenza	22	.46
Senility	21	.44

Deaths from Heart Disease head the list.

Cancer deaths are lower this year.

Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) are slightly higher than last year.

Cancer Deaths.

In 1936, 51 deaths occurred from this disease. This year the mortality figure is 45.

Of these, the youngest recorded age of death from this disease is 31 years, and the highest age 90 years.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :—

Under 40 years	...	....	2
40 to 50 years	...	....	4
50 to 60 years	...	....	7
60 to 70 years	...	....	22
70 to 80 years	...	....	8
Over 80 years....	...	....	2

Age and sex incidence, together with the part affected will be found in the following Table :—

CANCER DEATHS.

AGE	MALES		FEMALES																	
	MALES	FEMALES	Stomach	Bowels	Rectum	Uterus	Ovary	Vulva	Bladder	Lungs	Liver	Spine	Face	Tongue	Larynx	Arm	Brain	Breast		
31	1	1																		
38			1																	
43			1																	
45			1																	
47			1																	
49			1																	
54			2																	
55			1																	
59			1																	
60			1																	
61			1																	
62			1																	
65			3																	
66			3																	
67			2																	
69			3																	
70			2																	
71			1																	
72			1																	
73			1																	
74			1																	
75			1																	
76			1																	
79			1																	
83			1																	
90																				
	20	25	13	5	5	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach. The occupations of fatal cases are shown in the following Table :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	
Hosiery Workers	4	Housewife 14
Blacksmiths	2	Widow 10
Coalminers	2	Secretary 1
Corn Miller (retired)	1	
Butcher (retired)	1	
Stone Quarryman	1	
Labourer, Ironfoundry	1	
Wood Turner	1	
Plasterer	1	
Sanitary Inspector	1	
Gardener	1	
General Labourer	1	
Shoe-maker	1	
Licensed Victualler	1	
Warehouseman	1	

British Empire Cancer Campaign.

You will have noted in the above comparative Mortality rate that Cancer has been recorded as the second most active cause during the year.

An energetic campaign is being waged against this terrible disease under the auspices of the above voluntary association.

We are fortunate in having a Radium Institute in Nottingham which is prepared to extend all possible aid to sufferers in this Borough. The Radium Institute is equipped with sufficient Radium for all the needs of the County and a wide district around.

In conjunction with Radium Treatment, a Deep X-Ray Therapy Plant has been installed.

No one should dread Cancer or worry at the prospect of being attacked by it. Most people who do this will prove wrong in their diagnosis.

Prospects of cure are very much better if treatment is commenced immediately—if untreated the disease steadily progresses. Even if attacked by this disease there is now an excellent hope of recovery by early treatment.

If any abnormal lump, swelling, bleeding or discharge should occur—seek advice.

Treatment by means of Radium has replaced to a large extent treatment by means of surgical operation.

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

Health Visitors.

Public Health Officers of this Authority are detailed in the early part of the Report.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) Generally this is discharged by members of the District Nursing Association or by nurses who are on the staff of Nursing Homes. A grant is made annually to the Local District Nursing Association.

The work of this Association, which has now existed for over 40 years, has been of considerable value to those requiring skilled nursing.

The district in the immediate vicinity of Bull Farm Estate is cared for by the Bull Farm Nursing Association. It provides skilled nursing for medical and surgical cases.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There is no scheme for home nursing of infectious diseases. Such a scheme might be considered in connection with a serious outbreak of Measles.

Child Life Protection.

All of the three Health Visitors have been appointed as Visitors under the Child Life Protection Clauses.

A detailed form is completed when a new case is placed on the Register. Subsequently, a visit is paid every three months and the information obtained is placed before the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 1937, there were 9 children on the Child Life Protection Register.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The Maternity & Child Welfare Committee have arranged a complete scheme for the treatment of crippled children. This includes hospital treatment for cases requiring operation, and out-patient treatment for those requiring subsequent remedial treatment or observation.

Midwives Acts, (1902-1936).

The supervision of Midwives under the Midwives Acts passed to this Authority from the Nottinghamshire County Council and was taken over from 1st August, 1936.

With the passing of the Midwives Act, 1936, arrangements were made for drawing up a scheme to provide a Municipal Service of Midwives for the Borough of Mansfield.

Under this scheme 8 whole-time Midwives, whose names will be found under the list of Public Health Staff, were appointed.

Each Municipal Midwife may act as a Maternity Nurse when a doctor has been engaged for the confinement.

As far as possible, each Municipal Midwife will work within an allotted area, but if one midwife has booked an excessive number of cases, some amount of re-distribution may be necessary.

The Municipal Midwives will be closely associated with the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic, and will be encouraged to accompany their patients when attending such Clinic for examination.

The number of Midwives practising in the Borough as at 31st December, 1937, was :—

Municipal Midwives	....	....	....	....	8
Resident in Borough Institutions	....	....	....	....	8
In private practice	....	....	....	....	10
					—
					26
					—

Under Section 5 of the 1936 Act, three practising Midwives notified their intention to cease practise, and surrendered their certificates, receiving compensation as provided under this Section.

Notices Received during the Year 1937 :—

Forms of sending for Medical Aid	....	....	....	213
 Notification of—				
Still-births	....	....	....	18
Death of infant	....	....	....	16
Artificial feeding	....	....	....	21
Liability to be a source of infection	....	....	....	7
Laying out dead body	....	....	....	2

The conditions for which Medical Aid was summoned were as follows :—

I. DURING PREGNANCY.

Abortion and Threatened Abortion	...	...	...	20
Albuminuria	...	...	...	12
Oedema	...	...	...	3
Persistent Vomiting	...	...	...	1
Sleeplessness	...	...	...	1
Chorea	...	...	...	1
Heart Attack	...	...	...	1
Rash	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage	...	...	...	3
Abdominal pain	...	...	...	2
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	51

II. DURING LABOUR.

Premature Labour	...	...	...	1
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	31
Inability to diagnose presentation	...	...	...	5
Malpresentation	...	...	...	16
Twins	...	...	...	1
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	13
Exhaustion	...	...	...	2
Hysteria	...	...	...	1
Perineal tear	...	...	...	27
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	5
Retained placenta	...	...	...	6
Retained membrane	...	...	...	1
General condition unsatisfactory	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	112

III. FOLLOWING LABOUR.

Abdominal pain	....	....	....	....	1
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	1
Mental Depression	....	....	....	....	2
Rise of Temperature	....	....	....	....	7
Enlarged Glands	....	....	....	....	1
Thrombosis	....	....	....	....	2
					—
Total	....	....	....	....	14

IV. OF THE INFANT.

Asphyxia	....	....	....	....	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	1
Club foot	....	....	....	....	1
Spina Bifida	....	....	....	....	1
Tumour	....	....	....	....	1
Tongue-tie	....	....	....	....	1
Convulsions	....	....	....	....	1
Feebleness	....	....	....	....	2
Prematurity	....	....	....	....	9
Jaundice	....	....	....	....	5
Rash	....	....	....	....	1
Discharge or inflammation of eyes	....	....	....	....	10
Stillbirth	....	....	....	....	1
Death	....	....	....	....	1
					—
Total	....	....	....	....	36
					—

In 1937, the number of claims submitted by medical practitioners on medical aid forms was 155, amounting to the sum of £208. 4s. 6d.

Maternity Hospital.

No Maternity Hospital has been provided, but one bed is retained in the Mansfield Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the treatment of complicated Maternity cases. The terms on which the bed is held are 9s. per day during each day of occupation, together with the Doctor's fee in each case of £2. 2s. 0d.

Mansfield and District Hospital.

This Hospital has a total number of 135 beds, allocated as follows :—

		Male	Female	Children
General Medical	....	9	9	33
General Surgical	....	50	19	—
Maternity	....	—	4	—
Orthopaedic	....	3	2	—
Ear, Nose and Throat	....	3	3	—

In connection with the Hospital, a private Nursing Home was opened in February, 1934, with 10 beds available for treatment. Arrangements have been made for introducing additional accommodation which will bring the total number of beds to 12.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

RANSOM SANATORIUM.—Situated within the Borough and has 150 beds. Fifty-six are for male respiratory cases and fifty-four for women's respiratory cases. 40 beds are used for children, twenty respiratory and twenty non-respiratory.

This Institution is under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is the County Council.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is voted to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases. There is no other special institutional provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the area, except that they may be received into the County Institution.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For INFECTIOUS CASES.—A motor Ambulance is provided for this purpose and is garaged at the Hospital Lodge. This arrangement facilitates removal of all cases at all hours with a minimum amount of delay.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—An Ambulance has been provided by the Borough of Mansfield, and the Urban District Councils of Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop.

These constituent Authorities are represented on the Committee of Management which is designated "The Mansfield & District Ambulance Committee."

The Mansfield Borough Division of the No. 5 District St. John Ambulance Brigade also affords facilities for conveyance of this class of case in their Ambulance.

Chemical Work.

Specimens from this Authority are sent to the Public Analyst, City of Nottingham.

Analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are conducted by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

I am much indebted to the Chief Analyst to this Authority for a regular quarterly report upon the articles analysed by him which are taken in the Borough of Mansfield.

A summary of statistics from this source will be found elsewhere.

The bacteriological examination of water supply is dealt with regularly.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

IN MANSFIELD :

The premises, opened in 1927 at 15, St. John Street, were described in my 1927 Report.

A Sun-Ray Light Treatment Centre was opened on 26th April, 1929. This was fully described in my 1929 Report.

IN PLEASLEY :

This Centre occupies the St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill. It is conducted once a week, on Monday afternoons.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries provided.

School Clinics.

The Mansfield School Clinic occupies premises at Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate, where Consultation Clinics, Minor Ailments Clinic, Dental Clinic, Eye Clinic, and Ringworm Clinic, are held.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

A new Tuberculosis Dispensary was established by the Nottinghamshire County Council in 1933, at Hermitage Avenue, Sutton Road. This has been specially designed for the purpose and will very much facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Venereal Disease.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic is also under the supervision of the County Council and conducted at West Hill House. Two days a week are set aside for males and females. An Irrigation Clinic is held daily.

Legislation in Force.

Public Libraries Acts (March, 1890).

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (1st July, 1892).

(*Note*.—Sections 5 to 15 and 17 have been repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.)

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (1st July, 1892).

Part II.

Part III.—(except Sections 16 to 27, 32, 33, 36 and 47, and in Section 50 the words from “Section 16” to “certain sanitary purposes” and the words from “Section 32” to the end of the Section—repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.)

Part IV.

Part V.

Private Street Works Act, 1892 (25th March, 1894).

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (13th January, 1922).

Note.—A number of the Sections adopted by the Council have now been repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.

Sections which are still in force are as follows :—

Part II.—Sections 21, 22, 32 and 33, except the words “or any Bye-laws to be made under any enactment extended by this part.”

Part X.—Section 95.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (3rd March, 1936).

Part VII.—Sections 81, 85 and 86.

Part VIII.—87, 88, 89 and 90.

Part IX.—91.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (13th July, 1936).

Part II.—Sections 16 (except so far as it relates to buildings),
17 19 20 28 and 29 (subject to the provisions of Section 33)

Part IV.—Sections 53 and 54.

Part VI.—Sections 76 and 77.

Public Health Act, 1925 (13th July 1936).

Part II.—Sections 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 35.

Part III.—Sections 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44.

Repealed, Public Health Act, 1936.

Part IV.—Sections 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50. Repealed, Public Health Act, 1936.

Part V.—Sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55. Repealed, Public Health Act, 1936.

Part VI.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The Water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep Wells—

1. RAINWORTH WELL : Depth of well 110 feet, boreholes a further 196 feet (306 feet in all), with outward headings from the Well. Water supply from this source was first available in Midsummer, 1895.
2. CLIPSTONE WELL : Depth of Well 110 feet, with boreholes to 470 feet below ground level. Headings are driven in transversely. This well was formally opened in 1909.

The water from both these Wells comes from the Bunter beds, and passing through the gravel of which the Bunter strata are largely composed, is naturally filtered, and is a most excellent supply both in quality and quantity.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Maun passes through the Town. The upper reaches of this River are fed by the King's Mill Reservoir, which receives the effluent of the Sutton-in-Ashfield Sewage Scheme.

Constant patrol work is done by my Inspectors to check the pollution of the river as it passes through the Town.

Drains and Sewers.

There are three Sewage Disposal works dealing with the sewage matter of the Borough. These were described in detail in my 1925 Report.

Closet Accommodation.

The Scheme for conversion approved in June, 1924, dealt with 312 convertible pail closets. All that remains now of this large number are four pails, one in Toothill Lane and 3 in Newgate Lane. These are in connection with properties which have been successfully represented under the Housing Act, 1930, and will disappear next year following demolition of the property.

PRIVY-MIDDENS.—At the close of 1935, all privy-middens had been converted, but owing to further sewage extensions, there are now two other cottages within access of a sewer. These it is hoped will be dealt with during the ensuing year.

Scavenging.

In the year ended 31st March, 1937, there were 13,100 refuse bins in use ; 20 709 tons of refuse were collected during the year. Disposal of this cost on an average $7/8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton or $3/3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head of population, estimated at 48,000.

The rolling stock of the Scavenging Department consists of—seven electric vehicles, three petrol vehicles and six two-wheeled carts. Two new 8-cylinder Fordson Petrol Refuse Vehicles were purchased during the year.

Refuse Disposal—Controlled Tipping.

The bulk of the domestic refuse is now being disposed of by Controlled Tipping at the Fisher Lane Tip, the Destructor being used chiefly for trade refuse.

Cost of Disposal.

At 31st March, 1936	....	....	$3/6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton
At 31st March, 1937	....	....	$3/1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton

Smoke Abatement.

Observations of Factory Chimneys have been regularly made. During the year 1937, records were made of 53 smoke observations.

Slaughter Houses.

Ten slaughter houses are at present occupied in the Borough, four of these are registered and six licensed.

The slaughter-house accommodation in the Town is still very insufficient, and several existing slaughter-houses are on old premises, and much below standard requirements. Multiple occupation of slaughter-houses creates considerable difficulty in maintenance of hygienic conditions.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief School Medical Officer so that the Public Health and School Medical Services are readily co-ordinated.

In addition to the regular inspection of School children, the Public Elementary Schools are also inspected as to their sanitary arrangements and hygienic condition by the medical staff as well as by the Sanitary Inspector.

Each School is provided with water from the Town supply and flushing closets are provided.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

The premises in which upholstery is carried on have been inspected in conformity with the above Acts.

All the firms concerned use flocks supplied from the West Riding, guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the Law.

Shops Act, 1934.

75 Inspections were made.

18 Defects were remedied.

Swimming Baths.

There are two Public Covered Swimming Baths in the Borough, one of which is Municipal and the other the property of the Sherwood Colliery Company.

Both of these are equipped with the latest system of purification by means of continuous filtration and chlorination.

There is also a Municipal open-air bath at Pleasley Hill.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Methods of destruction used :—

- (a) Spraying with powerful disinfectants.
- (b) Aerial destruction by means of disinfestation blocks, after complete stripping of walls, removal of skirting-boards, picture rails and architraves of doors and windows

Each removal (under Housing Acts) is done free of cost to the tenants and in each case a Corporation removal van is used.

Disinfestation within the van is used on the above lines, and in addition, bedding is disinfected by pressure steam.

This work is carried out by the Authority.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1937.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	615
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	744
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	46
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	89
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	266

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1704
---	------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	7	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	49	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	49	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil	
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil	
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil	

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

The normal building rate of the Borough since 1926 will be seen from the following Table :—

Year	Built by Local Authority	By Private Enterprise.			Total
		With Subsidy	Without Subsidy		
1926	258	148	14	—	420
1927	67	151	22	—	240
1928	131	58	25	—	214
1929	69	112	13	—	194
1930	51	—	84	—	135
1931	57	—	121	—	178
1932	74	—	146	—	220
1933	124	—	218	—	342
1934	104	—	344	—	448
1935	81	—	563	—	644
1936	37	—	317	—	354
1937	73	—	293	—	366

Housing Act, 1930—Part 1.

On 6th April, 1933, Ministry of Health Circular Number 1331 was issued to all Authorities drawing attention to the urgent need in regard to the clearance of slums and improvement of bad housing conditions generally. Following this, a five years' programme was drawn up.

At the end of 1934, 24 Areas had been represented under this Act, containing 234 houses with a population of 904 persons in addition to the 7 individual houses containing 23 persons.

As well, 12 houses in Meden Square, Pleasley Hill, had also been dealt with by demolition and re-housing of 50 persons.

At the end of 1935, a further 11 Areas had been represented containing 75 houses and a population of 266 persons.

At the end of 1936 a further 17 Areas had been represented containing 135 houses and a population of 440 persons.

In addition to these, 13 individual houses were dealt with together with the re-housing of 47 persons.

At the end of 1937, a further 9 Areas had been represented involving 105 houses and 307 persons.

In addition to these, 13 individual houses were represented with a population of 46 persons.

Housing Act, 1935.

The figures representing the amount of overcrowding as disclosed by the Survey made under the above Act, were published in my Report of last year.

The number of cases of overcrowding relieved by re-housing during 1937, was 15.

Number of persons re-housed 94.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Total number of Workshops on the Register	....	....	152
Inspections made to Workshops and Factories	....	....	169

Five notices of occupation and nine notices of nuisances have been received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

The following table gives the sanitary defects found in workshops, workplaces and factories :—

Want of cleanliness	....	....	....	....	....	13
Want of ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	0
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	....	....	....	....	....	5
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	....	....	....	....	....	5
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	....	....	....	....	....	0
Defective drainage	....	....	....	....	....	14
Defective roofs, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	3
						—
					Total	40
						—

Two outworkers' lists were received from employers, notifying 6 workers.

All the outworkers' premises were inspected at least once during the year.

No case of infectious disease was notified at any of the outworkers' premises during the year.

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my twenty-third Annual Report.

General Sanitation.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the way of general sanitary matters, including much that was outstanding, which I consider is satisfactory.

The following statement gives the particulars of unsatisfactory methods of sewage and refuse disposal still remaining in the Borough :—

						Within distance of sewer
Number of privies	....	....	....	....	47	2
„ pail closets	....	....	....	....	42	4

Summary of Work Done.

Summary of work done, including that in connection with House-to-House Inspection on informal or statutory notices, etc., served for the abatement of nuisances, etc., and the result of inspections :—

	Number of Defects, etc., remedied on :—	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices
Drains amended, repaired or re-constructed	153	0	
Drains, w.c.'s. and gullies cleansed	467	1	
Fall pipes and eaves spouts cleansed or repaired	71	2	
W.C.'s. and privies repaired	116	3	
Additional w.c.'s. provided	22	1	
Privies converted into w.c.'s.	2	0	
Pail closets converted into w.c.'s.	0	0	
Dry dustbins provided	653	5	
Dry dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits abolished	3	0	
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls and floors)	98	5	
Yards, passages or pavements repaired	286	13	
Defective light and ventilation....	4	0	
Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed	47	0	
Overcrowding of dwellings abated	4	0	
Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls	11	0	
Smoke nuisances abated....	24	0	
Manure and refuse removed	7	0	
Miscellaneous	86	0	
Total of defects remedied or nuisances abated	2054	30	

Milk Supply.

The number of milch cows kept in the Borough during the year shows a decrease on last year, as will be seen by the following Table :—

		1936	1937
Number of cowsheds in use in the Borough		31	37
,, milch cows in the Borough		207	206
,, milk purveyors		39	21
,, milk wholesalers and producers		30	30

During the year 248 inspections were conducted in regard to the premises of purveyors of milk.

There are three milk pasteurising factories in the Borough. These are worked in a very satisfactory way.

The cleanliness is of a very high order, and all that could be desired.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year samples of milk have been tested for the presence of dirt with the Tustman sediment tester. When found dirty, a letter has been sent to the purveyor and passed on by him to the producer. In most cases this has resulted in the farmer taking more precautions. The farms have also been visited at the time of milking.

**Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year
ending 31st December, 1937.**

Nature of Visit or Inspection.	No of Visits.
GENERAL SANITATION.	
Water Supply	96
Drainage	1511
Stables and Piggeries....	26
Offensive Trades	49
Fried Fish Shops	54
Common Lodging Houses	33
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	3
Factories	53
Workshops	76
Workplaces	10
Outworkers	24
Bakehouses	64
Public Conveniences	21
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	12
Refuse Collection	659
Refuse Disposal	633
Rats and Mice....	61
Smoke observations	53
Schools	14
Shops	75
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	1379

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

Number of Houses inspect d	327
Visits paid to above houses...	388

Under Housing Acts ....	....	....	....	242
Number of houses inspected ....	....	....	....	289
Visits paid to above houses....	....	....	....	289
Overcrowding :—				
Number of houses inspected ....	....	....	....	16
Visits paid to above houses....	....	....	....	17
Verminous Premises :—				
Number of houses inspected ....	....	....	....	50
Visits paid to above houses....	....	....	....	70
Miscellaneous housing visits....	....	....	....	1052
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.				
Inquiries in cases of infectious disease ....	....	....	....	139
Visits re Disinfection....	....	....	....	232
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	....	....	....	—
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.				
Visits to Slaughterhouses ....	....	....	....	2203
Visits to Shops and Stalls ....	....	....	....	1457
Visits to other premises ....	....	....	....	43
				—
Total Meat Inspection visits ....	....	....	....	3703
				—
Visits to :—				
Butchers ....	....	....	....	829
Fishmongers and Poulterers....	....	....	....	185
Grocers ....	....	....	....	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers....	....	....	....	277
Cowsheds ....	....	....	....	124
Dairies and Milkshops ....	....	....	....	118
Ice-Cream Premises ....	....	....	....	52
Restaurants ....	....	....	....	12
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	....	....	....	64
Milk—Bacteriological....	....	....	....	17
				—
Total ....	....	....	13,125	

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of informal notices served	....	1511
Number of informal notices complied with	....	1489
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	30
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	....	30

Summary of Food Inspection.

The duties include the inspection of meat, fish, fruit, cowsheds and dairies, and all wholesale and retail premises where food is sold or prepared for sale.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and destroyed :—

		Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Beef	....	2	2	60
Beef (imported)	....	0	2	96
Pork	....	0	6	10
Mutton	....	0	0	0
Edible Organs	....	2	7	68
Tinned Fruits and Vegetables	....	0	7	9
Fish	....	0	5	76
Fruit and Vegetables (green)	....	0	6	68
Rabbits	....	0	0	42
Eggs in shell	288			
Total	....	5	18	93

The following statement shows the number of carcases and organs surrendered in addition to the above :—

		Carcases and Cause.	
Bullocks	1 Septicaemia.
Bullocks	10 Tuberculosis.
Cows	12 Tuberculosis.
Heifers	12 Tuberculosis.
Sheep	5 Coenurus Cerebralis.
Sheep	2 Dropsy and Emaciation.
Pigs	2 Tuberculosis.
Pigs	2 Jaundice and Cirrhosis.

Slaughterhouses.

Ten slaughterhouses are at present occupied in the Borough.

Several of these are very much overcrowded ; a public abattoir should be provided as soon as possible.

Slaughterhouses are visited regularly as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year :—

Beasts	...	....	....	....	....	2975
Sheep	...	....	....	....	....	9113
Pigs	...	....	....	....	....	4169
Calves	...	....	....	....	....	196

In addition to the above, a large number of carcases of pork and beef were brought into the Borough.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD ALLMAN, M.S.I.A.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of this disease was about normal during the year. No deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of this disease was relatively high. This was due to the discovery of a large number of nasal cases which required treatment in hospital. These were mainly within the 5 to 15 years age groups. The type of the disease was not of marked severity.

Two deaths from this disease occurred. These were both in "outside" cases, and in each case there was considerable delay in admission to hospital.

The report on another page shows that 1,320 throat and nasal swabs were examined during the year in connection with Borough Diphtheria cases. This number is considerably in excess of previous years.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926. As well as laying down a new procedure for the notification of Puerperal Fever, these regulations make the condition therein defined as "Puerperal Pyrexia" also notifiable. This is defined as the occurrence of a temperature two degrees above normal within twenty-one days after child-birth or miscarriage, such temperature being sustained over a period of twenty-four hours or recurring within that period.

On and after 1st October, 1937, Puerperal Fever ceased to be notifiable as such, but is included as Puerperal Pyrexia, so that from this date the conditions mentioned above will all be notified as Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal Fever.

Four cases were notified and all entered hospital for treatment. Two recovered and two died.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Seven cases were notified, four of whom received treatment in hospital. All cases recovered. One of these was a non-resident from the County Institution.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the Borough will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
5-15	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
15-25	2	9	—	—	4	3	1	—
25-35	5	3	1	—	5	4	—	—
35-45	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55-65	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	20	16	8	4	14	7	2	—

The occupation of persons dying from Tuberculosis is as follows :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	
Coal Miners	2 Housewives.....	3
Shoe Factory workers	2 Shoe Factory workers	2
Bricklayer's labourer	2 Spinsters	2
Watch & Clock Repairer	1	
Masons labourer	1	
General labourer	1	
Clerk of Works	1	
Greengrocer	1	
Hosiery hand	1	
Motor Driver	1	
Hawker	1	
Bricklayer's apprentice	1	
Infant	1	

91.3% of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been necessary in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Application of the powers of this section in order to effect compulsory removal to hospital has not been required.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The responsibility for carrying out treatment in this group of diseases rests with the County Council, who have established a Venereal Centre at West Hill House. The facilities provided for diagnosis, treatment and consultation are quite adequate. Cases known or suspected to be suffering in this way are referred from my School Clinics and Welfare Centres, and every facility has been granted in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of such cases.

Means of Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

FOREST HOSPITAL REPORT.

The most important factor in the control of Infectious Disease is the Isolation Hospital. Our most potent weapons against the spread of Diphtheria are careful swabbing and examination of all suspicious sore throats and all contacts of actual cases, together with isolation of persons affected.

How our Hospital has met these requirements will be seen from the following Table :—

Years.	Population.	SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				Patient days.	Patients in Hospital : Daily Average.
		Total No. of cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000 population.	No. of cases admitted to Hospital.	Per Cent of total notifications.	Cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000 Population	Admission to Hospital.	Per Cent of Notifications.		
1920	44,358	77	1.7	63	81.8	54	1.2	39	72.2	130	4173
1921	45,190	257	5.7	171	66.5	33	0.7	27	81.8	212	7473
1922	46,020	109	2.3	82	75.2	34	0.7	30	88.2	154	6403
1923	46,850	106	2.2	96	90.6	43	0.9	39	90.7	158	7122
1924	47,680	139	2.9	128	92.1	56	1.1	51	91.0	214	8675
1925	47,000	101	2.1	96	95.0	31	0.6	28	90.3	134	5211
1926	47,270	62	1.3	57	91.9	18	0.3	18	100.0	101	3954
1927	48,140	65	1.3	64	98.4	19	0.4	19	100.0	99	4173
1928	47,550	44	0.9	42	95.4	20	0.4	18	90.0	75	3465
1929	47,130	163	3.4	157	96.3	42	0.8	41	97.6	212	9290
1930	47,130	169	3.5	163	96.4	34	0.7	34	100.0	223	8157
1931	46,290	93	2.0	90	96.7	23	0.4	22	95.6	154	6984
1932	46,180	106	2.2	102	96.2	51	1.1	51	100.0	182	7135
1933	46,100	144	3.1	134	93.0	128	2.7	126	98.4	182	10173
1934	46,200	237	5.1	224	94.5	45	0.9	44	97.7	296	11960
1935	46,620	91	1.9	88	96.7	50	1.0	47	94.0	160	7116
1936	46,930	90	1.9	88	97.7	32	0.6	32	100.0	142	6837
1937	47,080	97	2.06	92	94.8	74	1.57	72	97.3	177	8591

This Table refers to Mansfield cases only.

As well, 31 cases were treated at the request of the following Authorities :—

			Scarlet
			Fever. Diphtheria.
Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.C.	....	....	17 4
Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D.C.	....	....	4 5
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C.	....	....	— 1

A complete tabulation of the work of the Hospital will be found below :—

	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1937	Admissions	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1937
Scarlet Fever ..	10	113	102	—	21
Diphtheria ..	5	82	70	2	15
Erysipelas ..	—	3	3	—	—
For diagnosis ..	—	10	9	1	—
 Totals ..	15	208	184	3	36

Average Stay in Hospital.

Scarlet Fever Cases	....	....	....	41 days
Diphtheria Cases	....	....	....	46 days

Cost of Food.

The total food bills for the year amounted to £821. 11s. 0d.

Total Patient Days	....	....	....	8591
Total Staff Days	....	....	....	7925
Total ....	....	....	....	16,516

The daily average cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 11.9d.

Deaths in Hospital.

Three deaths occurred, two being severe Diphtheria cases.

One child suffering from Pneumonia following Whooping-cough proved fatal.

Artificial Immunisation.

During the year the Hospital Nursing Staff were Schick tested and positive reactors were immunised against Diphtheria.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Diphtheria swabs, material suspected of containing the tubercle bacillus, and certain other pathological specimens were examined in the Laboratory in the Public Health Office.

Arrangements with Outside Authorities.

The Mansfield Public Health Laboratory is responsible for testing diphtheria swabs and the examination of sputum, &c., for the Urban District Council of Mansfield Woodhouse, the Urban District Council of Sutton-in-Ashfield and the Urban District Council of Warsop.

The following Table will show the work carried out by the Laboratory in connection with Mansfield cases :—

	Positive		Negative		Total
Diphtheria	236	....	1084	....	1320
T.B. Sputum, &c.	13	....	81	....	94
Ringworm....	3	....	6	....	9
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea	—	13	13
Anthrax	1	—	1
Miscellaneous	1	17	18
<hr/>					
Totals	254	1202	1456
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Outside cases were investigated as follows :—

Diphtheria	59	372	431
T.B. Sputum, &c.	7	25	32
Gonorrhoea	....	—	....	1	....	1
<hr/>						
Totals	....	66	....	398	....	464
<hr/>						

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The general scheme for provision of treatment for Mothers and Children was dealt with in detail in my previous Reports.

Births.

The following Table will show the uncorrected number of births registered during the year :—

		Males	Females	Total
Residents ....	....	324	334	658
Non-Residents	....	36	50	86
		—	—	—
Totals	....	360	384	744
		—	—	—

Corrected Births.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	340	319	659
Illegitimate	....	13	12	25
		—	—	—
Totals	....	353	331	684
		—	—	—

Notification of Births.

734 Live Births were notified during the year, including outward transfers.

3 Live Births were not notified during the year.

Birth-Rate.

General Birth-rate 14.5 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate Birth-rate 0.53 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirths.

Thirty-eight cases of stillbirth were notified.

The rate per 1,000 population is 0.87.

Infantile Death-rate.

81.8 per 1,000 live Births.

The total number of infant deaths during the year was 56 of which 28 were males and 28 females.

Illegitimate Infantile Death-Rate.

40.0 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Attendances at Centres.

The attendances at the afternoon Clinics were as follows :—

			Numbers	Number of
			Attending	Attendances
St. John Street Centre (100 Sessions)				
Infants	....	....	673	5189
Nursing Mothers	....	....	583	3340
Children, one to five years	....	....	483	2257
Ante-Natal (54 sessions)	....	....	358	864
Ultra Violet Ray (104 sessions)....				
Infants	....	....	23	375
Children, one to five years	....	....	61	1000
Totals	....	....	2181	13025

		Numbers Attending	Number of Attendances
Pleasley Hill (49 Sessions)			
Infants ....	....	74	805
Expectant Mothers ....	....	5	12
Nursing Mothers ....	....	65	741
Children, one to five years ....	....	59	710
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ....	....	203	2268
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Attendances at Medical Officer's Consultations.

		Mansfield (94 sessions)
Infants ....	....	554
Children one to five years ....	....	535
Nursing Mothers....	....	120
Ante-Natal (54 sessions)	....	864
Ultra-Violet Ray (11 sessions)		
Infants ....	....	40
Children, one to five years ....	....	119
		<hr/>
Total ....	....	2232
		<hr/>

Last year's figure was 1936.

		Pleasley Hill (48 sessions)
Infants ....	....	79
Children, one to five years ....	....	125
Nursing Mothers....	....	26
Expectant Mothers ....	....	2
		<hr/>
Total ....	....	232
		<hr/>

Treatment Provided at Centres.

		Numbers Attending	Number of Attendances
Infants, Ophthalmic cases	....	23	179
Infants, other cases	....	152	704
Children, one to five years, Ophthalmic cases	....	30	96
Children, one to five years, other cases		114	696
Expectant Mothers	....	—	—
Nursing Mothers....	....	9	9
Totals	....	328	1684

Feeding of Necessitous Mothers.

Year	Mothers Attending	Dinners	Dinners	Total
		for Mothers	for Children	
1925	39	2491	1527	4017
1926	94	4298	1753	6051
1927	60	1971	883	2854
1928	277	3067	1265	4332
1929	57	2906	1490	4396
1930	61	3326	1058	4384
1931	79	3488	1016	4504
1932	76	3873	1233	5106
1933	63	3570	1230	4800
1934	68	3277	1067	4344
1935	55	2982	1365	4347
1936	65	2945	637	3582
1937	57	2656	410	3066

Health Visitor's Visits.

Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year were :—

Visits to Infants....	....	....	....	2718
„ Children one to five years	....	....	....	3079
„ Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	287
„ Special Cases (Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.)	....	....	....	51
Investigation of stillbirths	....	....	....	38
Investigation of Infant deaths	....	....	....	52
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	28
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	160
Special Nursing Cases	....	....	....	39
<hr/>				<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	6452
<hr/>				<hr/>

Delicate Children—Carburton Home.

We are fortunate in being able through the kindness of Her Grace the Duchess of Portland to gain admission to the above Home for some of our worst cases of unhealthy children.

During the year 11 such cases were admitted to this Home and returned in a very improved state of health.

The treatment carried out is merely on the lines of good ventilation and fresh air, good food and well-guided care and attention. The results, however, are most remarkable, and I can testify to the fact that in this way many delicate children have successfully passed through the critical period of childhood, and graduated from the delicate into the healthy classification.

Venereal Diseases.

No suspected cases were sent to the County Council's Clinic for diagnosis.

Eye Cases.

Twenty-four cases were referred to Mr. Reid for examination and necessary treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases		Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths				
	Treated									
	At Home	Inf. Wel. Centre								
6	1	4	5	—	—	—				

One case (a non-resident included above) was born in the County Institution and received treatment there. This case was discharged home to Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Throat Conditions—Deafness.

A scheme for the prevention of deafness by the early treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat conditions under 5 years of age, was submitted to the Health Committee and approved by them on the 4th July, 1933.

Arrangements have been completed for carrying out this treatment by the Specialist in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat department of the Mansfield and District Hospital.

The conditions of treatment are similar to those previously in operation for children of school age.

Under this scheme, 35 cases were submitted to the Specialist Officer, and of these, 25 were found to require operation. Twenty-four operations were successfully carried out.

Maternity Bed.

Thirty-three cases were admitted to the bed retained for the use of complicated cases of pregnancy.

Cost of treatment of these cases amounted to £348. 8s. 0d.

These cases are treated at a cost of £3. 3s. 0d. per week.

As well, two cases were admitted to the Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, at a cost of £9. 1s. 0d.

These cases are also treated at a cost of three guineas per week.

Progress of Welfare Work.

The following Table will give a comparative idea of the number of mothers and children availing themselves of advice at the Welfare Centres :—

Year			Attending		Attendances
1915	....	....	162	....	1,110
1916	....	....	391	....	2,801
1917	....	....	514	....	4,713
1918	....	....	859	....	6,441
1919	....	....	934	....	5,263
1920	....	....	1,330	....	7,887
1921	....	....	1,663	....	11,410
1922	....	....	1,702	....	10,498
1923	....	....	1,873	....	10,946
1924	....	....	1,758	....	10,877
1925	....	....	1,919	....	10,322
1926	....	....	2,471	....	14,758
1927	....	....	2,249	....	14,479
1928	....	....	2,064	....	15,694
1929	....	....	2,037	....	17,001

Year.	Attending.	Attendancis.
1930	2,515	17,205
1931	2,704	20,493
1932	2,808	20,563
1933	2,683	18,530
1934	2,598	16,888
1935	2,510	17,557
1936	2,610	17,181
1937	2,712	19,441

Infantile Mortality.

The following Table will show our relative position in regard to this figure :—

143 Comparable Towns

Year	England and Wales	Population		Mansfield
		25,000 to 50,000)		
1920	80	80		104.6
1921	83	84		78.2
1922	77	75		61.5
1923	69	69		92.9
1924	75	71		82.1
1925	75	74		76.9
1926	70	67		89.1
1927	69	68		76.6
1928	65	60		82.9
1929	74	59		80.1
1930	60	55		67.1
1931	66	62		90.6
1932	65	58		70.8
1933	64	56		71.4
1934	59	53		64.9
1935	57	55		68.6
1936	59	55		56.6
1937	58	55		81.8

The above Infantile Mortality Rate arose out of 56 Infant Deaths, the causes of which will be found in Table IV.

Notes on these 56 Infant Deaths.

SEASONAL INFLUENCE.

The Infantile Death-rate was highest in the months of March, April and December, and lowest in the months of June, July and September.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

These will be found tabulated in Table IV.

The chief causes were :—

(1) Prematurity.

The largest individual cause, accounted for 16 cases.

Two of these occurred in twin children of different families.

Two occurred in first-born children.

Unsatisfactory health on the part of the mother occurred in 7 cases.

In 8 cases there had been attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

One of these cases was a 15th pregnancy.

(2) Chest Conditions.

Eleven infants died of Broncho-pneumonia and one of Acute Bronchitis.

Of these 6 were breast-fed.

Four were fed on Cows Milk (pasteurised).

One on Ostermilk.

One on Condensed milk.

(3) Other Important Causes :—

Diarrhoea accounted for five cases.

Convulsions were responsible for four deaths.

Congenital Malformations accounted for five deaths.

Four of these deaths occurred outside the Borough of Mansfield.

All of these were undergoing treatment in outside Hospitals.

Other attendant circumstances connected with the remaining 52 cases :—

FAMILY INCOME.

In 45 cases the father was in employment.

In 4 cases the father was receiving unemployment pay.

In 3 cases the father was receiving Parish relief.

MOTHER'S HEALTH.

In 31 cases the mother's health is described as being satisfactory.

In 21 cases the mother's health was not satisfactory.

ATTENDANCE AT ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

In 18 cases the mother had attended at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

TREATMENT RECEIVED.

Eighteen cases were treated in hospital.

One case of sudden death from convulsions was the subject of a Coroner's enquiry.

Thirty-three cases were under treatment by the family doctor.

The following foods and nutritive preparations have been issued free of cost in necessitous cases through the Welfare Centres :

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk preparations to the value of	455	18	6
Virol to the value of	11	18	0
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion to the value of	8	2	6

Supply of Pasteurised Milk.

This is given in the case of expectant and nursing mothers unable to attend for dinners.

I find that during the year under review 127 expectant and nursing mothers were on this free milk list. The value of the milk supplied was £160. 7s. 10d.

In addition, 3,066 dinners were provided for expectant and nursing mothers and children.

Dental Scheme.

Early in 1935 the Committee decided to commence dental treatment by the employment of a part-time Dental Practitioner at the St. John Street Welfare Centre.

The first Dental Session was held on 10th April, 1935, and from that date onwards at fortnightly intervals.

This part-time arrangement continued up to 28th October, 1936. After this date, the additional work for the Maternity and Child Welfare Department was transferred to Redcliffe House, where the work is now carried out by Mr. Pugh and the Assistant Dental Officer, Mr. Bulcock.

The following figures will show the amount of work carried out in 1937 :—

	Adults	Children
Number of Extractions	272	168
Number of Fillings...	39	2
Number of other operations	23	—
Number of Local Anaesthetics	68	44
Number of General Anaesthetics	34	52

ATTENDANCES FOR TREATMENT.

	Expectant Nursing		
	Mothers	Mothers	Children
Number attending	39	14	61
Number of Attendances	60	27	74

I have every confidence that this form of treatment should be encouraged in every way. A clean mouth is an essential health condition both in pregnancy and in the nursing period.

Dental treatment in the early age groups will be reflected in a lower incidence of defect at the period of school entry.

Light Clinic Report.

A detailed report on the working of this Clinic appeared in my Annual Report for 1930.

The Clinic continues to be held twice weekly. Altogether 84 children received treatment throughout the year.

Cases which are properly selected continue to give very satisfactory results provided the parent is prepared to attend regularly. In most of the cases where no beneficial effect has been recorded the period of treatment has been insufficient to give a more satisfactory result.

The following Table gives the conditions treated, together with the results of treatment :—

	Number of Cases	Cured or much improved	Stationary	No beneficial effect
Rickets	36	22	1	13
Debility	26	16	1	9
Anaemia	15	14	—	1
Bronchitis	5	5	—	—
Malnutrition	2	2	—	—

Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Milk and Cream Regulations.

The County Council is the Authority for carrying out the provisions of the above Acts.

By the courtesy of the Chief Inspector to the Nottinghamshire County Council, I submit a report of the result of the analysis of articles of food taken within the Borough of Mansfield during the year :—

Articles.	Samples	Correct.	Result.
Aerated Waters	1	1
Baking Powder	1	1
Bacon	1	1
Borax	1	1
Cheese (Gruyere)....	1	1
Citrate of Magnesia	1	1
Cocoa	1	1
Coffee	1	1
Gin....	4	4
Gooseberries, bottled	1	1
Jam, Strawberry....	1	1
Jam, Strawberry & Gooseberry	1	1	,,
Lemon and Barley Squash	1	1
Liquorice Comforts	1	1
Milk	87	73
Milk, Condensed	1	1
Mixed Fruit	1	1
Mincemeat	1	1
Plums, bottled	1	1
Pepper	1	1
Powdered Arrowroot	1	1

Article.		Samples.	Correct.	Result.
Polony	....	1	1	Genuine
Rice	....	1	1	„
Sandwich Cake	....	1	1	„
Sausages	....	1	1	„
Shredded Beef Suet	....	2	2	„
Sponge Mixture	....	1	1	„
Syrup of Rhubarb	....	1	1	„
Tea	....	1	1	„
Tapioca	....	1	1	„
Whisky	....	7	6	1 Deficient
Milk samples under Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	....	15	12	3 Incorrect

**Number of Informal Samples of Milk tested by Inspectors by
“Gerber” Tester.**

		Correct	Incorrect	Total
Number of samples taken by Inspectors	....	210	16	226
Number of samples taken from Farms	....	—	—	—
Number submitted by Milk Vendors to Inspectors	....	227	8	235
Totals		430	24	461

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	At all ages		Number
						Number	Rate	
1926	47,270	901	875	18.5	576	12.1	487	10.3
1927	48,140	839	835	17.3	606	12.5	496	10.3
1928	47,550	807	808	17.0	611	12.8	457	9.6
1929	47,130	690	736	15.6	699	14.8	499	10.5
1930	47,130	800	774	16.4	600	12.7	444	9.4
1931	47,290	735	706	15.2	685	14.8	530	11.4
1932	46,180	698	692	14.9	611	13.2	468	10.1
1933	46,100	723	672	14.5	705	15.0	500	10.8
1934	46,200	749	724	15.6	616	13.3	452	9.7
1935	46,620	705	670	14.3	688	14.7	468	10.0
1936	46,930	732	688	14.6	660	14.0	460	9.8
1937	47,080	744	684	14.5	684	14.5	444	9.4

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1937.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified										Total cases notified in each locality.								
	At Ages—Years.										South Ward			East Ward					
At all Ages,	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13	13 to 14	14 to 15	15 and over	Total cases removed to Hospital.		
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever.....	1	...	1	7	6	8	40	27	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	97	...	1	1	4	5	34	22	4	2	1	1	...	41	52	92			
Diphtheria.....	74	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	13	3	...	16	3	72
Erysipelas.....	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	6	1	...	7	8
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia.....	49	2	...	2	1	3	2	5	12	11	6	5	12	3	16	21			
Dysentery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	2	1	1	4
Ophthalmia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	4
Neonatorum.....	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis.....	36	...	...	3	1	6	13	5	8	...	...	16	3	5	15	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	12	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	1	2	...	3	2	2	7	1			
Totals	309	8	2	8	14	15	84	54	20	41	26	29	8	112	55	80	117	11	190

Table III. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All ages	
		Males	Females
All causes	....	250	194
1	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers		
2	Measles		
3	Scarlet Fever		
4	Whooping Cough	1	
5	Diphtheria		
6	Influenza	12	10
7	Encephalitis Lethargica		
8	Cerebro spinal fever		
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	13	7
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	1
11	Syphilis	2	1
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis		1
13	Cancer, malignant disease....	20	25
14	Diabetes	1	4
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	17	14
16	Heart Disease	52	43
17	Aneurysm	2	
18	Other circulatory diseases	15	9
19	Bronchitis	7	7
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	15	9
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	1
22	Peptic ulcer	5	1
23	Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	1	6
24	Appendicitis		2
25	Cirrhosis of Liver		
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.	2	1
27	Other digestive diseases	5	2
28	Acute & Chronic Nephritis	3	4
29	Puerperal Sepsis		3
30	Other puerperal causes		
31	Congenital Debility Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	20	13
32	Senility	13	8
33	Suicides	3	1
34	Other violence	18	4
35	Other defined diseases	12	16
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	1
Special causes (included in 35 above)			
	Small Pox		
	Poliomyelitis		
	Polioencephalitis....		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :			
	Total	28	28
	Legitimate	28	27
	Illegitimate		1
Live Births			
	Total	353	331
	Legitimate	340	319
	Illegitimate	13	12
Stillbirths			
	Total	21	20
	Legitimate	20	19
	Illegitimate	1	1
Population	.... .... .... ....	47,080	

TABLE IV. Infant Mortality during the year 1937.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	{ Certified	24	1	1	5	31	12	6	3	3	55
	Uncertified					1					1
1 Measles											
2 Whooping Cough											
3 Diphtheria											
4 Influenza									1		1
5 Erysipelas											
6 Tuberculous Meningitis											
7 Tuberculosis, Intest											
8 Other Tubercular Diseases											
9 Syphilis											
0 Rickets											
1 Meningitis (not Tuberculous)							1				1
2 Convulsions		2				2	1			1	4
3 Bronchitis				1	1	1					1
4 Pneumonia (all forms)				1	1	2	3	3	2	1	11
5 Other Respiratory Diseases											
6 Gastritis											
7 Diarrhoea					1	1	1	2		1	5
8 Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction											
9 Malformation		4				4	1				5
0 Debility, Sclerema		1				2	2				4
1 Icterus		1			1	2					2
2 Premature Birth		12	1			13	3				16
3 Injury at Birth		2				2					2
4 Disease of Umbilicus											
5 Atelectasis		2				2					2
6 Lack of Care											
7 Suffocation, in bed											
8 Other Violence											
9 Other Causes								1	1		2

TABLE V.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.—England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns and Mansfield

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	Mansfield	England and Wales	125 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
Births :—					
Live	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	0.87	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
Deaths :—					
All Causes	9.4	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.46	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	0.55	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.06	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria	1.57	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric fever	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.46	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	1.04	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	81.8	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	10.2	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
Maternal Mortality : Puerperal Sepsis	4.38	0.97	Not available.		
Others	0.00	2.26			
Total	4.38	3.23			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality : Puerperal Sepsis	4.13	0.94	Not available.		
Others	0.00	2.17			
Total	4.13	3.11			
Notifications :— Puerperal fever	5.51	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15
	Puerperal pyrexia	9.65			14.34

